

Official Weather Report—Rain.

The "Man's Store."

Three Great Thank-giving Leaders at the Busy Clothing Store.



The Holidays are almost here, and if you're going the rounds of the social events incident to the season, you'll want your wardrobe up to date—a suit, an overcoat, and a tuxedo are among the first needs that'll suggest themselves.

"M. S. M." special in \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats, at

"M. S. M." special in \$25 hand-tailored Suits and Overcoats.....\$20.00

"M. S. M." special in \$25 silk-trimmed Tuxedo Suits.....\$19.75

"Money's Worth or Money Back."

D. J. Kaufman,

1005-7 Pa. Ave.

SPECIAL!



MRS. DOTT'S SAD IRONS—A complete set of three irons, one handle and stand. Have just received a large consignment of this rare and useful article. Regular price, \$12.50. For

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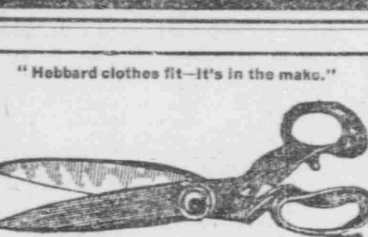
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NEW VARIETY STORE,

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"Hebbard clothes fit—it's in the make."



Pass judgment on our tailoring according to its merit. We know you'll say we make the best Suits and Overcoats ever produced at \$25.

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Modern Tailor—Expert on Trousers,

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It is not necessary to put off buying your winter clothing. We are outfitters to men, women, and children. It is easy to dress well on our liberal credit system.

H. ABRAMSON,

THE POPULAR CREDIT HOUSE,

1012 7th St. N. W.

It's all right for a merchant to stand in his own light, provided it is electric light. The store that is electrically illuminated gets the crowds.

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Contract Dept.: 213 Fourteenth St. N. W.

Paints, Oil, Glass.

Pure Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Pure Colors and Varnishes, House Painters' and Housekeepers' Supplies.

Pure Mixed Paints, ready to use—all colors and all sizes cans.

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The Famous

SHOEMAKER

PENN RYE

Ten years old, \$1.25. Order by phone.

Also TENNESSEE, \$1 Bottle.

The Shoemaker Co.

Established 1888.

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Herald Want Ads,
1 Cent a Word

PICKLE PERIL PROBED

Pupils' Passion for Preserved Cucumbers Pointed Out.

THE SCHOOL BOARD SHUDDERS

After Deep Cogitation, However, the Members Decide Against Starting a Crusade Against Anything but Neighborhood Saloons—Thanksgiving Contribution Arrangements.

Pickles and candy, their harmful effect upon school children, and the importunities of the purveyors thereof, who, it was alleged, use all sorts of inducements in their endeavors to secure the patronage of the youngsters, became the subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education.

A letter was received from the Anti-Saloon League, asking the board to use its influence in abolishing certain specified liquor saloons in the neighborhood of certain schools.

According to the local excise regulations, it was explained, no saloon may be established within 400 feet of a public schoolhouse, but this restriction does not apply to saloons which were licensed and conducted before the passage of the law, or before the erection of the school in question, and the league desires sufficient influence to be brought to bear to prevent the re-licensing of a number of saloons, a list of which was submitted to the Board of Education.

"We can take this up," said Chairman Baird. "I think we should; but I don't believe we can do any good. The excise board is an arbitrary body, and can act just as it sees fit. Every saloon license means \$50 paid into the treasury. The excise board may revoke a license without giving its reason therefor; but when it does it not only returns the \$50, but another \$50 with it."

Danger in Candy and Pickles.
Dr. Chancellor, superintendent of education, remarked that perhaps it would be well to inquire into the deteriorating effects of confectionery sold in the neighborhood of schoolhouses.

"Yes, indeed, and pickles, too," exclaimed Mrs. Terrell. "You need not laugh; I am not joking. These pickles which the children buy at libitum are certainly harmful, and constitute a nuisance. I know of many cases of children who have been made ill and unable to attend school on account of overindulgence in pickles which the shopkeepers induce them to buy."

The question as to whether candy and pickles should be included in the liquor-saloon matter was put to a vote and defeated, 3 to 2; but it was agreed that the principals and teachers should be asked to investigate, and make report of their conclusions as to the effect of the saloons specified in the letter of the Anti-Saloon League.

Supt. Chancellor asked an expression of opinion as to whether a room, used by one teacher and class in the forenoon and by another teacher and a different class in the afternoon, could be legally construed as two rooms within the meaning of the statute that regulates the salaries of principals. The matter was referred to the ways and means committee.

Two orders of land for playgrounds were received and referred to the committee—one for a \$20,000 site near the Phelps School and the other, price not given, for a lot adjoining the Johnson School.

Children to Aid Poor.
Dr. Chancellor's recommendation that November 28 be set as the day for the school children to make their usual Thanksgiving contributions to the poor was adopted. Mrs. Terrell urged that the children be requested to contribute cash rather than food and potatoes.

A communication from the Central Union Mission, asking that that organization be given a hand in the distribution of the school children's donations, was referred to Mr. Weller. A suggestion from Mrs. Richmond, that a box be placed at each school for children to drop voluntary contributions in, such contributions to be known as the "shoe fund," and to be used in purchasing shoes for the poor, was discussed. Mrs. Terrell explained that the idea is to keep the poor children from the necessity of applying to the Associated Charities. The matter was finally left in the hands of a special committee to be appointed for the purpose, and to include the two trustee officers.

The board unanimously granted all of the superintendent's recommendations concerning the promotion and appointment of numerous teachers in various grades and schools, and left to his discretion the question of establishing night schools at various points. Requests for such accommodations have been received from the Garfield Citizens' Association, the Hillside Citizens' Association, and the East Washington Citizens' Association.

Dr. Chancellor yesterday said he would report adversely on these various requests for night schools.

Want Hours Changed.
The public playgrounds committee recommended, in a lengthy communication, that the playgrounds should be opened each school day from 8 to 5 p. m. and all day Saturday; it also requested the opening of the school bath and the yard of the Western High School after school hours, and that the gymnasium and bath be open evenings from 7:30 to 9:30.

The same communication recommended that maple or other shade trees be planted in the various playgrounds. All these recommendations were referred to the committee on ways and means.

A communication from the assistant superintendent of education stated that the Abbott School, on New York avenue, is believed to be in unsafe condition, and recommended that other quarters be provided for its scholars. This was referred to the committee on buildings and repairs, with power to act.

A request from Mr. Buchanan, in charge of an Indian school in the State of Washington, that a portion of the school children's contributions be given him for his aborigine wards was politely declined.

FINDS TYPHOID IN DUST.

Nesbit Would Make Car Companies Sprinkle Tracks.

To prevent the spread of disease germs, found in clouds of dust raised by the street cars, Charles F. Nesbit has requested the Commissioners to ask Congress to pass a law to compel the street car companies to sprinkle their tracks. Mr. Nesbit says that a physician, who recently washed an apple taken from a street stand in water that did not contain typhoid fever germs, found afterward that the water contained "as many germs as would be found to-day in a hundred barrels of Potomac water."

"I am inclined to think," he says, "that no small part of the typhoid of this city is to be traced to the clouds of dust from the streets, most of which is raised by the cars." The question of securing legislation on the subject has not been decided by the Commissioners.

Chrysanthemums at Their Best.
When one places an order with Gude he can depend on getting the finest specimens. 1214 F.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Congressional Library—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on secular days; from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays and on certain holidays.
Public Library—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. in winter; 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. in summer, holidays, usual hours, Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m.
Executive Mansion—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
United States Treasury—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. State, War and Navy Departments—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. (The original Declaration of Independence is in the Library of the State Department.)
United States Post Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
United States Prison Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
United States City Post Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Washington City Post Office—Open all hours.
Dead Letter Office is in the city post-office.
National Botanic Garden—Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Fish Commission—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Army Medical Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. National Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Including holidays.)
Agricultural Department—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Engraving and Printing Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
Washington Monument (555 feet in height)—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. (Elevator does not run after 4:30 p. m.)
Corcoran Art Gallery—Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer. Sundays—1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., except in midsummer. Admission free. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, 25 cents.
Government Printing Office—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Navy Yard—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
IN THE SUBURBS.
Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington—Open 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Arlington National Cemetery—Open all day.
United States Soldiers' Home—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Zoological Park—Open all day.
Rock Creek Bridge and Park.
Belmont House—Open 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Naval Observatory—Open 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Cabin John Bridge, Catholic University, and Alexandria.

RECEIVE NEW MODERATOR

Members at Baptist Convention Hear Rev. Mr. Swem.

Committees Are Named—Columbia Association Holds Three Sessions in First Baptist Church.

At yesterday morning's session of the Columbia Association of Baptist Churches, now in convention here, Rev. E. Hez Swem, the newly-elected moderator of the association, was introduced by Rev. J. J. Muir, retiring moderator. Half hour devotional services were conducted by Rev. E. H. MacEwen, pastor of the Hyattsville Baptist Church.

Prof. William Allen Wilbur, dean of the faculty of the George Washington University, read the report of the educational board, of which J. J. Darlington is chairman. A lengthy discussion ensued over a provision of the report allowing \$300 for ministerial education. After the question had been talked over by Rev. Weston Bruner, Rev. C. F. Winkler, Rev. C. P. Staley, and Prof. W. A. Wilbur the report was ratified.

The moderator then named the convocation committees, as follows: Committee to nominate new executive board, C. G. Lynch, W. A. Wilbur, C. E. Fairman, D. C. Fountain, R. W. Christian, C. C. James, L. Meridith, F. S. Deland, Rev. J. R. Bradley, C. S. Sands, C. A. Muddiman, E. W. Ludson, R. E. Isley, and L. D. Bliss.

Committee on place and preacher for next annual association meeting, Rev. Weston Bruner, Rev. J. R. Bradley, A. P. Keller, R. W. Holtz, and C. A. Muddiman.

Committee on nomination of new educational board, Rev. George E. Truett, Rev. T. Outwater, Rev. J. M. Long, Rev. E. H. MacEwen, and C. Powell Grady.

The American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, was represented by Rev. S. G. Neal. The work of the Sunday school board of the Southern Baptist convention was reported by Rev. I. G. Van Ness. Rev. Dr. S. H. Greene, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, discussed "The Spiritual Condition and Outlook of Our Churches." The work of the Columbia Association during the past seven years was treated in a short address by Rev. J. T. Henderson, of Virginia. Resolutions were introduced by Rev. J. J. Muir, expressing sympathy for the family of Rev. E. A. Dickenson, whose death occurred recently. Mr. Dickenson was for many years connected with the Religious Herald of Richmond, and was known here.

After a recess, taken at 12:30, the convention reassembled at 2 p. m. At this session a report of the Baptist Home was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, president of the board of lady managers of the home, located at 248 M street northwest, and valued at \$44,500.

The evening session commenced at 7:30 o'clock, with Moderator Swem in the chair. Sunday school work was the theme of all the speakers at this session. The Christian home and its influence upon the child was discussed by Rev. S. G. Neal. Prof. Wilbur spoke upon Bible teaching and the duties of teachers. Mrs. Charles A. Minibler read a lengthy paper on the same subject. The session was closed by a general treatment of the subject of Sunday schools by the Rev. Weston Bruner, of the South Washington Baptist Church.

TO CLOSE SEVENTH STREET.

All Traffic Must Be Deflected to Other Thoroughfares.

As a measure of safety and in order to facilitate the work of grading Seventh street southwest will be closed to all traffic. This decision was reached yesterday by Engineer Commissioner Biddle, who, accompanied by his assistant, Capt. Jay J. Morrow, made an inspection of the southwest section of the city.

Col. Biddle said the present condition of the street is dangerous, and as a measure of public safety he has decided that it be closed for several months, or until it can be used without fear of accident.

Col. Biddle has directed that a number of changes be made, especially at the street crossings. The bridge crossing the railroad tracks at Twelfth street, which was temporarily moved, will be replaced within a few days.

POLICE MUST NOW EXPLAIN.

Commissioner Asks for Report on Failure to Investigate.

Mad. Sylvester and Inspector Boardman have been requested by Commissioner West to submit a written report regarding their failure to properly investigate the charges made against certain proprietors of employment agencies, who are alleged to have been engaged in illegal methods, as was indicated had been done when the documents in the case had been marked "contents noted," and returned. Commissioner West says he is at a total loss to understand why his orders misinterpreted. The papers have been returned to the police department with instructions to make a more thorough investigation.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED.

The following building permits were issued by Building Inspector Ashford yesterday: To E. B. Sherman, for one two-story frame dwelling at 3306 Ross place, Architect, E. B. Sherman. Builder, John Simpson. Estimated cost, \$1,000. To Charles L. Fitch, for one two-story brick garage at 2233 R street northwest. Architect, Wood, Dunn & Downing. Builder, William F. Lipcomb & Co. Estimated cost, \$2,500.

ENGLISH ARE AMAZED

Find American Schools Superior to Their Own.

MAKE AN INSPECTION TRIP

Question of Whether Boys Over Eight Years Old Should Be Taught by Men or Women the Only One the Visiting Instructors Have Discovered—Better System in America.

Is it an advantage to the American boy to be taught by a man after he is eight or nine years of age, or can he learn more by going to school to a woman teacher?

This question is agitating the minds of the advance guard of a small army of English school teachers, who will visit the schools of Washington and other cities in the United States during the winter.

Daniel Holme and F. C. Rice, teachers in public schools in the suburbs of London, arrived in Washington last night. While here they will inspect the educational institutions of the District. They are registered at The Cutler, 1905 Thirtieth street.

In England boys are taught altogether by male instructors after they reach the age of eight or nine years. The English teachers, who are guests of the city, believe that this is the best system.

A man, they argue, knows more how to teach a boy, how to manage him, and altogether is better fitted for the schooling of the young man after he reaches a certain age.

No Other Defect.

Further than this question, neither Mr. Holme nor Mr. Rice has been able to find any fault with the system of education in vogue in the United States. To the contrary, they are complimentary in every sense of the word. The two landed in New York a week ago. They visited the schools of America's greatest city, and went from there to Philadelphia.

"The children of this country are not to be compared with the youngsters of England," Mr. Rice said last evening. "Your school children seem healthier, in better condition physically, straighter, and altogether better fed than those who attend the free schools of the old country."

In England, the board of education is under the general government, with sub-boards in the different districts. With the exception of several districts, no provision is made for educating the children in the free public schools after they reach the age of fourteen years. Parents wishing to send their children to school after this age are compelled to seek private institutions.

"The class of children attending the schools of the United States, from our observations, is far better than those in our native land. In fact, only the poorer people send their children to the public schools, while in England the same is not the case."

"We have been very favorably impressed with the schools of New York, and Philadelphia. The school children themselves put up a better appearance than our own, and they are more intelligent. Fact is, we haven't had the opportunity of seeing a great many American teachers."

Better System in America.

"We believe the educational system here is better than ours. We haven't been able to agree, however, as to whether the boy should be taught by a man or a woman."

"In England all boys who are in school at the age of eight or nine years are transferred to male teachers. This system we believe to be the best. I might mention also the fact that in England we have never tried the education of the boy after this age by means of the woman teacher."

"An effort is being made in our land to induce the men to enter the service as teachers. The instructors are better paid, in proportion to the wages of the mechanics, than they are here. For instance, school teachers get more money than a policeman, receiving about half again as much. In this country your mechanics seem to get more pay than the learned professors."

"But altogether your schools here are better than ours. Your buildings are better, more improved—and we feel that we have already learned enough to pay us for this long voyage. I also admire the way in which the people contribute toward the support of the educational institutions."

Others Coming Later.

During the winter 500 teachers from the British empire will come to this country for the purpose of studying our educational methods. Mr. Holme and Mr. Rice are the first to arrive. The others will come in parties of five and six on every steamer. St. Louis and other places in the United States will be visited.

The teachers are paying their own expenses, receiving full salary from the government while they are away. A Mosely, a merchant prince of London, who is interested in improving the educational facilities of the English schools, assisted in the arrangements for the visit.

OBJECT TO NEW POWER PLANT.

Property Owners Petition to Have Work Stopped.

The property owners and residents of G street between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest have petitioned the Commissioners to stop the erection of a power plant now being constructed on Washington street. The claim is that the plant will injure the adjoining property, as the obnoxious gases will enter the rear windows of their houses. The fumes that escape from the plant will be visible from the street. The last board of education also made the subject of a complaint, the residents claiming they cause "great irritation of throat and lungs."

Building Inspector Ashford does not believe relief can be found through the building regulations. He suggests that the proper recourse would be the courts.

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, suggested that the writers be so informed, and the matter now rests with the Commissioners.

Osteopathy School Formed.

The National College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons has been organized and papers for its incorporation were filed yesterday in the office of the Registrar of Deeds. The five directors are W. E. McCormick, David E. Anthony, Harry G. Palmer, R. S. Knapp, and S. L. Rockwell.

Papers for the incorporation of the East Washington Minute Men's Club, No. 1, were filed yesterday. The following are the directors: Philip Iveson, William Thomas, John Bruce, Lee Iveson, George Clinton, Benjamin Bodley, Joseph Bodley, Joseph Hawkins, Richard Thomas, William Archer, and Nathan Campbell.

Go to J. H. Buscher, Center Market, 8th st. wing, for the finest cuts of N. Y. Roasts and other meats.

MACHINE TALKS TO SINNERS.

Pennsylvania Avenue Mission Has Valuable Mechanical Assistant.

"Religion—he some time be tin can, too," is what an Eskimo told the members of a Christian mission in the far North, who were compelled to depend upon canned goods almost wholly, and the idea, so naively suggested, has been employed by a Pennsylvania avenue religious association with startling results.

For they have "canned" all the beautiful old-time hymns, and every night a mammoth graphophone shouts out its words of cheer to sinners who pass within a block of the place. It is an improvement on the idea used in elections, and that it is highly successful is the testimony of the people in the local mission.

The records consist of nearly all the hymns that might appeal to and be remembered by the recalcitrant one who has tried to evade the straight and narrow path, and there are few evenings that the song of the machine does not recall childhood days to some passer-by, who stops and listens. After a crowd has been attracted by means of the big horn on the talking machine, songs are discarded, and some well-known worker, who may be hundreds of miles away, exerts his labors to remember the faith. Every evening the meetings following the graphophone concerts are followed by sessions inside which are well attended, and where the workers come into personal contact with the strayed ones, with the result that the reports of the mission show excellent work is being accomplished.

BORAX NOT CAUSE, SAYS WILEY

Chemist Refutes Allegations as to Freeman's Death.

Says Data on "Poison Squad" Will Show Dead Man Was Discharged as Physically Unfit.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, scoffs at the idea that the acids administered in the foods of the "poison squad," begun under his direction four years ago, are responsible for the death from tuberculosis of a young man in this city, although he sympathizes with the mother.

Mrs. Lurea Lathan, of 617 Thirtieth street, mother of Robert V. Freeman, twenty-three, and a member of the original "poison squad," asserts that the death of her son was due to a weakened system brought about while attending the experiments at the bureau. The young man died Monday morning, and Mrs. Lathan says her boy was in perfect health when he entered the service.

"For the first few months we administered nothing in the food but borax and boric acid," Dr. Wiley said yesterday. "I sympathize deeply with Mrs. Lathan, but do not believe that the experiments are in any way responsible for the disease which caused her son's death."

"As a matter of fact, borax and boric acid acts on the system as an antiseptic, and would have a tendency to kill the tubercular germ. Our records will show the condition of young Freeman when he entered the service. In case a suit is brought against the government, we have ample records and reports to fall back on to protect ourselves. But I do not propose to make public just what the defense will reveal should such a suit ever be brought to trial."

A report of Dr. H. D. Geddings, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who examined the squad during the last several months, would indicate that Robert Freeman was not in the best of health when he offered himself to the services of the hygienic table. Regarding Freeman's lungs when he entered the service, the report says there were signs of a slight bronchitis infection, and a condition of vocal resonance over the left lung. There was also evidence of some mucous rales. Dr. Geddings examined him frequently, as he did the others of the squad, and on April 14, 1905, recommended Freeman's removal. He did not consider that his physical condition was fit for the experimental work.

Mrs. Lathan has not yet decided what action she will take. Since the boy left the class he has been in the West for the benefit of his health. Several months ago he returned to Washington, and has gradually declined. Mrs. Lathan is a widow, her first husband being a veteran of the civil war.

Dr. Percy Hickling, the attending physician, does not believe that the experiments brought about tuberculosis in the Freeman case. However, he says that the acids might have had a tendency to weaken his physically.

Before joining the "poison squad" each member signed documents releasing the government from all responsibility in case of accident or death. Mrs. Lathan says her son was under age at the time, and that she knew nothing of his intentions until afterward.

Young Freeman was a member of the Y. M. C. A., and at one time sang in the choir of the Church of the Ascension. The funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

LEAVES MONEY TO CHARITY.

Joseph Atkins Remembers Several Institutions in His Will.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, St. Rose's Industrial School, and Providence Hospital, all of this city, have been remembered in the will of Joseph Atkins, filed yesterday. Each and every one of these institutions is to receive \$250, and the rest of his estate is bequeathed to Howard N. Hume, "the son of my friend, Frank Hume."

Under the will of Virginia T. M. Peacock, of 2405 Wisconsin avenue, her property is to be divided in equal parts among her daughters, Sarah B. Peacock, Virginia T. Peacock, Victoria G. Peacock, and Harriet Peacock Hill. Sarah B. Peacock is named as executrix of the will. It is stated by the latter that Mrs. Peacock owned \$1,000 personal property, consisting of funds in banks, and bonds and real estate valued at \$1,000.

All of our Sausages

—and other PORK PRODUCTS—are made under the supervision of U. S. government inspectors.

We use only the choicest materials, which are handled at all stages of production in the most cleanly and hygienic manner, thus insuring to the consumer only goods of the highest class.

Our products cost a little more than some, but the QUALITY warrants it. Ask your dealer.

N. Auth Provision Company

625-29 D St. S. W. All Markets.

Go to J. H. Buscher, Center Market, 8th st. wing, for the finest cuts of N. Y. Roasts and other meats.

WHEN IN DOUBT BUY OF

House & Herrmann

COR. 7th & EYE (1) STREETS, N.W.

A Good Couch Value.

This excellently upholstered Couch, with golden oak frame and of good quality velour, is a really exceptional value. Thoroughly reliable in quality and construction. Special price.....\$6.35

Poulos' Delicious Chocolates and Bonbons